agents—military instructors and political agitators followed in the wake of Borodin, whose influence steadily increased throughout 1924. Dr. Sun became a complete tool in his hands. In his reports to Moscow he made no secret of his contempt for the "President" and his famous "Principles." Among the documents seized during the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking in April, 1927, was found a letter from Borodin to Moscow, in which he gave the following description of Sun Yat-sen :—

> *' Sun is very backward. He judges very badly in political matters. He considers everything from a purely objective point of view and often reasons in a simple waj Hie a man on the street. When he hears that somewhere, in some country, some friend of his has some connection with his Government, he puts in him all his hopes, plans, etc. The Chinese politicians, too, are judged by him from the standpoint of his personal sympathy or antipathy, without considering the motives which influence their attitude towards him. This purely subjective way of judging other people has in the end become dogma with him. As we would say in Europe, he considers himself the hero and the others the mob, whereas in China he is simply an enlightened little satrap. In one of our last conversations he compared himself to Confucius and expressed the wish that his followers should cling to him with the same loyalty as that with which those of Confucius followed their master.'*

In another despatch to Moscow dealing with Sun's plans for enforcing his decrees relating to landownership, Borodin scornfully derided Sun as a self-loving egoist, exceedingly proud of having invented his famous five principles, of which three belong to Montesquieu, and the other two to for-

mer Chinese politicians, and described him as being incapable of any progressive and reasonable work.